Amendments to the Claims:

Please insert new claims 229-238 as follows:

229 (New). A therapeutic composition, comprising:

a pharmaceutical formulation comprising

(1) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and

(2)(a) a genetically-engineered antibody that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, or

(b) a fragment of the genetically-engineered antibody of (a) that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33,

wherein said genetically-engineered antibody is obtained by genetically engineering the DNA encoding a monoclonal antibody that

(i) binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, and

(ii) is obtainable using an immunogen consisting of a peptide consisting of residues 1-28 of beta-amyloid; and

wherein said antibody or fragment is not conjugated with a detectable moiety.

230 (New). The therapeutic composition of claim 229, wherein said genetically-engineered antibody of (2)(a) binds human beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of human beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble human beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, or said fragment of (2)(b) binds human beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of human beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble human beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, and said genetically-engineered antibody of (2)(a) is obtained by genetically engineering the DNA encoding a monoclonal antibody that binds human beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of human beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble human beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33 and said monoclonal antibody is obtainable using an immunogen consisting of a peptide consisting of residues 1-28 of human beta-amyloid.

231 (New). The therapeutic composition of claim 229 or 230, wherein said genetically-engineered monoclonal antibody is a single-chain antibody.

232 (New). A therapeutic composition, comprising:

a pharmaceutical formulation comprising

(1) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and

(2)(a) a human monoclonal antibody that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, or

(b) a fragment of the human monoclonal antibody of (a) that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33,

wherein said human monoclonal antibody is obtainable using an immunogen consisting of a peptide consisting of residues 1-28 of beta-amyloid.

233 (New). The therapeutic composition of claim 232, wherein said human monoclonal antibody of (2)(a) binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of human beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble human beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, or said fragment of (2)(b) binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of human beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble human beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, and wherein said human monoclonal antibody of (a) is obtainable using an

immunogen consisting of a peptide consisting of residues 1-28 of human beta-amyloid.

234 (New). A method of making a therapeutic composition comprising (1) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and (2)(a) a genetically-engineered antibody that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, or (b) a fragment of the genetically-engineered antibody of (a), which fragment binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, said method comprising:

selecting a monoclonal antibody that

(i) binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, and

(ii) is obtainable using an immunogen consisting of a peptide consisting of residues 1-28 of beta-amyloid;

genetically engineering the DNA encoding said selected monoclonal antibody so as to produce a genetically-engineered antibody that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits

aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, or a fragment of a genetically engineered antibody, which fragment binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33; and

formulating said genetically engineered monoclonal antibody or fragment with a pharmaceutical carrier into a pharmaceutical formulation that is a therapeutic composition.

235 (New). A therapeutic composition, comprising:

a pharmaceutical formulation comprising

(1) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and

(2)(a) a genetically-engineered antibody that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, or

(b) a fragment of the genetically-engineered antibody of (a) that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33,

wherein said genetically-engineered antibody is obtained by genetically engineering the DNA encoding a monoclonal antibody that

(i) binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, and

(ii) recognizes an epitope within residues 1-28 of beta-amyloid, and

wherein said antibody or fragment is not conjugated with a detectable moiety.

236 (New). The therapeutic composition of claim 235, wherein said genetically-engineered antibody of (2)(a) binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of human beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble human beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, or said fragment of (2)(b) binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of human beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble human beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, and said genetically-engineered antibody of (2)(a) is obtained by genetically engineering the DNA encoding a monoclonal antibody that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of human beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble human

beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33 and said monoclonal antibody recognizes an epitope within residues 1-28 of human beta-amyloid.

237 (New). The therapeutic composition of claim 235 or 236, wherein said genetically-engineered monoclonal antibody is a single-chain antibody.

238 (New). A method of making a therapeutic composition comprising (1) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and (2)(a) a genetically-engineered antibody that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, or (b) a fragment of the genetically-engineered antibody of (a), which fragment binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, said method comprising:

selecting a monoclonal antibody that

(i) binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, and

(ii) recognizes an epitope within residues 1-28 of beta-amyloid;

genetically engineering the DNA encoding said selected monoclonal antibody so as to produce a genetically-engineered antibody that binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33, or a fragment of a genetically engineered antibody, which fragment binds beta-amyloid and inhibits aggregation of beta-amyloid or maintains the solubility of soluble beta-amyloid to an extent at least as great as that obtainable with antibody AMY-33; and

formulating said genetically engineered monoclonal antibody or fragment with a pharmaceutical carrier into a pharmaceutical formulation that is a therapeutic composition.